

Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council



**Annual
Report**

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1952





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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.



HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

Councillor R. H. THOMPSON (*Chairman*).

„ B. DOYLE.
 „ D. EADEN.
 „ H. FIELDSEND.
 „ V. J. HOULTON.
 „ C. V. MOXON.
 „ H. C. MOXON.
 „ A. MUSGRAVE.
 „ G. E. NIELD.
 „ J. R. W. SHORT.
 „ T. SIMPSON.
 „ L. STEEPLE.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Vacant.

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. G. DANKS, M.S.I.A., Cert. M. & F.I.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1952.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services in the Hoyland Nether Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

As in recent years, Medical Officers of Health have been requested to prepare their Annual Reports to the same pattern as those in recent years. Certain specific information has been asked for, but in the main this information is required of the Medical Officer of Health for the Local Health Authority. District Council Medical Officers of Health were not asked to supply any particular information, and I take it that we are expected to continue as in recent years, giving details about such things as Water Supplies, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Clean Food Handling. Once again in this document I am including summaries of statistics of the Local Health Authority's services performed within your district during the year. Although you as a Council do not administer such departments as Maternity and Child Welfare, Domestic Help, Midwifery and Home Nursing, etc., you are nevertheless certain to be interested in how your district is served by these services.

Looking at the statistics for the year, one sees that the Birth Rate has fallen to the lowest figure I can find in my records. There has been a slight drop in the Birth Rate throughout the whole country, but the figure for Hoyland compares unfavourably with that for the rest of the country generally, and with the West Riding Administrative County, which figure is 15·4. The Birth Rate given above is uncorrected, and when corrected, by application of the areal comparability factor, we get a corrected Birth Rate of 14·2.

The Still-Birth Rate, on the other hand, has increased slightly, and is considerably higher than that for the rest of the country, and very much so when compared to the figure for the Administrative County of the West Riding.

The Death Rate for 1952 has fallen very much compared to that for 1951. The rate for England and Wales is 11·3, and that for the Administrative County of the West Riding is 11·5. The figure of 9·6 for the Hoyland Nether Urban District compares very favourably with these rates. The corrected Death Rate, after application of the areal comparability factor issued by the Registrar General, is 10·4, which still compares favourably with that for the rest of the country.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, however, still gives concern. I have mentioned before that the Infantile Mortality Rate is a very delicate index of the trend of health in a district, and so far as the Hoyland Nether Urban District is concerned, the variation is too great from year to year to permit us to draw any conclusions as to the trend over the years. In 1951 I stated that I was pleased to report a fall in the rate. Two years previously the rate had been alarmingly high, comparatively speaking. This year the figure has risen once more beyond the middle thirties, and at 37 per 1,000 related live births, compares very unfavourably with that for the rest of the country. The rate for England and Wales, at 27·6, is the lowest ever recorded in the country. The rate for the Administrative County of the West Riding is 30.

It is interesting to study the details of the deaths. We notice that approximately 46% of the total deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulation, and that approximately 66% of the total deaths occurred in the "65 years and over" age group. Approximately 14% of the deaths were due to malignant diseases of some form or other, and another 15% due to vascular lesions in the nervous system. In 1951 there was a mild epidemic of Influenza which increased the Death Rate in the upper respiratory infection group. In 1952 we had

no such epidemic; at least there was only one Influenzal death, and this has meant that the comparative figure for respiratory diseases for 1952 is much more reasonable than that for 1951. The Pneumonia and Bronchitis Death Rate is somewhat similar to those of previous years.

When we come to analyse Infant Deaths it is noticed that 6 out of the 8 deaths occurred within the first week of life, and that the remaining 2 occurred after each child had reached the age of 6 months. Of the 8 deaths, 3 were due to infections of the upper respiratory tract, and I am of the firm belief that infantile deaths from upper respiratory infections are preventable. It cannot be over emphasised that an infant is susceptible to all infections, and that Mothers and guardians of young children should be warned of the danger of infection. Of the total number of Infantile deaths 5 were due to premature birth, birth injuries and congenital diseases. One hesitates to be dogmatic and say that those deaths, too, were preventable, but I still believe that efficient and persistent Ante-Natal care and attention will obviate many of those losses of infantile life. I agree that it might be over optimistic to expect that Ante-Natal care would eliminate all prematurity as well as those conditions resulting from the stresses and strain of birth, but I am certain that it can go a long way to reducing the amount. One of Preventive Medicine's great tasks is this continued attack on the causes of the high toll of infant life; but let us not get too pessimistic about the situation, as the favourable trend in the Infantile Death Rate for the country suggests otherwise.

That part of the Report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances which has been prepared exclusively by my Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Danks, gives a very satisfactory picture of the various activities of the Sanitary Department. One feels that no comment is required about water supply and the measures taken to encourage hygiene in food shops and in food handling.

During the year we have continued to do all that is possible to eradicate privies as a means of sewage disposal. At the end of the year there were left in the district only five privies and five waste water closets. The former are situated in outlying parts where a sewer is not available, and the latter are the subject of careful consideration for conversion to orthodox W.C. system. There is cause for quiet satisfaction when we consider the changes that have come about over the years in the dealing with this section of the Sanitary Department. Another point which is worth mentioning, and which is emphasised in that part of the Report prepared by Mr. Danks, is the question of the

provision of additional W.C's. It has been a common feature in parts of this district in years past for one or two families to share a W.C. This is not an ideal arrangement, and progress has been made in the district in recent years to encourage the provision of separate W.C's for each household. Very good progress indeed has been made in your district, and this is another matter which should give satisfaction to you as a Council. In the health and welfare of the people these are very important factors.

In concluding my introduction to this Report I would like to put on record my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year. I would like also to offer my thanks to the Clerk and the other officers of the Council for their helpful co-operation. To my Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Danks, I would offer my sincere gratitude for his continued loyal and efficient service. During the year, owing to my being without a Deputy, I sometimes felt unable to fulfil all my tasks as satisfactorily as I would have liked, for the simple reason that I could not be in two places at once. As a result, from time to time extra duties were placed upon the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and I am grateful indeed for that further indication of his loyalty to me and the Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Hoyland Nether Urban District covers an acreage of 1,999 acres. The district is divided into four wards, and the acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:—

Ward.	Acreage.			Number of Houses		
Hoyland	259	...	...	1,334
Hoyland Common	374	...	...	1,230
St. Peter's	744	...	...	1,114
Elsecar	622	...	...	1,241
Total			1,999	4,919		

The Rateable Value of the district is £57,547, whilst the product of a penny rate is £215 as at 31st March, 1953.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1952 as 15,680. This is a decrease of 10 on the figure for 1951.

Births. There were 216 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these 121 were males and 95 females. This figure is 44 less than that for 1951. There were 5 illegitimate births, 4 male and 1 female.

Still-Births. There were 9 still-births during the year (7 male and 2 female). There were no illegitimate still-births.

Deaths. 152 deaths were attributed to the district, 37 less than in 1951.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the country. These show how the district compares with the country generally.

Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

Year	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Hoyland Nether U. D.
LIVE BIRTHS					
1952	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	13.7
1951	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	16.5
1950	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	18.8
1949	16.7	18.7	18.0	18.5	17.8
1948	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	18.8
STILL BIRTHS					
1952	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.57
1951	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.44
1950	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.38
1949	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.51
1948	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.64
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)					
1952	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	9.6
1951	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	12.03
1950	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	9.5
1949	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	8.8
1948	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	8.9

Principal Causes of Death.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.				Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3	1	4
Other Infective Diseases			...	—	1	1
CANCER.						
Stomach	...	...	...	2	1	3
Lung, Bronchus		...	...	2	—	2
Breast	...	...	...	—	3	3
Other Sites	...	...	..	7	4	11
Leukæmia	...	...	...	2	—	2
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System				11	12	23
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Coronary Disease, Angina		...		15	11	26
Hypertension with Heart Disease				2	1	3
Other Heart Diseases	...	...		16	18	34
Other Circulatory Diseases			...	4	2	6
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	4	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	3	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System				1	1	2
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum				2	—	2
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis	...	...	...	1	—	1
INFANTS.						
Congenital Malformations			...	1	1	2
MATERNAL	...	...	...	—	1	1
VIOLENCE.						
Suicide	...	...	...	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents			...	3	—	3
All Other Accidents	...		...	4	3	7
OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES						
	...		...	5	4	9

Age Distribution of Deaths.

AGE GROUP			1948		1949		1950		1951		1952
Under 1 year	..	..	5	..	11	..	6	..	5	..	8
1 to 2 years	..	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1
2 to 5 years	..	..	3	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	1
5 to 15 years	..	..	—	..	2	..	—	..	1	..	1
15 to 25 years	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	1
25 to 45 years	..	..	10	..	12	..	5	..	11	..	10
45 to 65 years	..	..	33	..	27	..	35	..	46	..	31
65 years and over	..	..	86	..	81	..	101	..	125	..	99
TOTALS			140	..	139	..	150	..	189	..	152

Infantile Mortality. There were 8 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year (6 male and 2 female), equivalent to a rate of 37 per 1,000 live births. This figure is high when compared with the rest of the country and is a disappointing feature of the general statistics for the district.

Deaths under 1 year.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year	England and Wales		160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London		160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)		London Administrative County		Hoyland Nether U. D.	
1952	..	27·6	..	31·2	..	25·8	..	23·8	..	37·0
1951	..	29	..	34	..	27	..	26	..	19
1950	..	30	..	34	..	29	..	26	..	20
1949	..	32	..	37	..	30	..	29	..	38
1948	..	34	..	39	..	32	..	31	..	17

**Table showing Age Distribution of
Infantile Deaths.**

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity .. ..	..	..	..	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital and Wasting Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Upper Respiratory Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
TOTALS .. ..	..	..	..	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	8
1951 .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	5
1950 .. ..	..	..	..	3	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	6
1949 .. ..	..	..	..	6	-	-	-	6	1	3	1	-	11
1948 .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	5

Maternal Mortality. There was one maternal death during the year, which was only remotely connected with parturition in that it occurred over twelve months after the maternal condition.

Epidemic Diseases The following table shows the principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years.

DISEASE	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Influenza	1	2	1	10	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	1	..	..	..

Inquests were held on 12 occasions and in 14 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year a total of 234 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Dysentery .. ..	..	1	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever	43	76	17	65	64
Pneumonia	42	38	30	42	38
Whooping Cough	38	53	179	40	148
Measles	103	162	370	225	287
Erysipelas	2	5	4	13	6
Diphtheria .. ..	..	1	3	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	2	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	4	2	..	3	..
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	2	..	2	19	1
Food Poisoning .. ..	..	..	3	2	1
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..
TOTALS	234	338	614	412	546

Attack Rate of Commoner Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever ..	1·53	1·58	2·74
Pneumonia.. ..	0·72	0·62	2·67
Measles	8·86	8·49	6·57
Whooping Cough ..	2·61	2·57	2·42
Erysipelas	0·14	0·12	0·12

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups.

DISEASE	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	3	3	5	21	8	1	:	:	:	:	43
Whooping Cough ..	7	5	5	3	8	9	:	1	:	:	:	:	38
Measles ..	4	14	10	16	18	30	7	3	1	:	:	:	103
Acute Pneumonia ..	4	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	9	12	42
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
TOTALS ..	17	20	21	23	32	63	18	8	6	4	10	12	234

Scarlet Fever. Scarlet Fever cases reappeared in considerable numbers towards the end of the third quarter of 1951, but during the last quarter of that year there seemed to be a falling off in the incidence. During 1952 there were only 43 cases notified. The relatively higher numbers during the second half of 1951 had its effect in the figures for the first quarter of 1952, when 17 cases were notified. The middle two quarters of the year had respectively 8 and 5 cases notified, but there was a slight recurrence as the Winter months set in, and the last quarter produced 13. The "5—15" age group was the one principally affected, in which 29 cases out of the 43 occurred. In other words the period of School life, with an aggregation of the mildly infected and probably missed cases with other groups of susceptibles in School. Over 75% of the cases were admitted to Hospital, those remaining at home being effectively isolated. I understand that the type of Scarlet Fever still remained mild and there were no deaths.

The attack rate for the disease in your district was 2·74, as against a rate for the country generally of 1·53.

Diphtheria. The district was completely free from Diphtheria during the year 1952. This is the fifth successive year when no case has occurred within the district. It is very gratifying to be able to report this freedom from Diphtheria, which I think we must agree is the result of the systematic immunisation against the disease over the years. Throughout the whole country the incidence continues to fall. In 1944 the number of cases was 23,000, and in 1952 the figure was 274 for the first nine months. Well over a quarter of a million children were immunised during the first half of 1952, and over 100,000 of them were under one year. Our great endeavour is to get as many babies immunised as possible before they reach their first birthday, and our appeal, through Clinics and on any other suitable occasion, is that Mothers and guardians of babies will bring their child for this protective treatment before the child's first birthday. Because there is no Diphtheria is no excuse for parents forgetting about the disease, which is still one which kills. The disappearance of the disease from our midst depends on keeping the immunity of the children at a high level.

Immunisation against Diphtheria was carried out within the district during 1952, when 253 children under the age of 5, and 123 children between the ages of 5 and 15 received primary immunisation. Besides those numbers, 220 children received a reinforcing dose of the antigen at approximately the age of 5, on commencing School life. I think I ought to emphasise the value of reinforcing the immunity at

regular intervals, and advice on this point can be obtained readily from Clinics, from the School Medical Inspectors, or from any of the field-workers of the Department.

Measles. The number of cases of Measles brought to our notice during 1952 was 103. This represents an attack rate of 6·57 as compared with a rate of 8·86 for England and Wales. There were fewer cases than in 1951, but it is a matter of interest to note how the disease persists from year to year with a fairly noticeable incidence. The highest incidence was in the early part of the year, when 48 cases were notified in the first quarter. There were 27 cases in the second quarter, 18 in the third quarter, and 10 in the last quarter.

It would appear that the accepted opinion of the public at large is that Measles is inevitable in every child's life, and that because the disease is mild and the effects are not too distressing, little or no anxiety should be harboured about the disease. This complacency is dangerous. Measles is a serious disease; it is very highly infectious and the effects on a child can be very grave indeed. It must be emphasised, therefore, that a child suffering from Measles should be efficiently isolated, and that the family Doctor should be called in to supervise the treatment; the child remaining in isolation until the family Doctor says that it is safe for him to mix with his companions.

Whooping Cough. The incidence of Whooping Cough during 1952 was less than the previous year, with a total of 38 cases. The attack rate of 2·42 is more or less the same as that for the country generally. All the cases except one were in children under the age of 10, with the largest number in the "4—10" group. There were 7 cases of Whooping Cough notified in children under the age of 1. At this early age Whooping Cough is an extremely dangerous disease. More than half of the cases occurred in the first quarter of the year—20. The two middle quarters had between them 9 cases, and the last quarter had also 9 cases. I have had no reports of any resultant morbidity.

Like Measles, Whooping Cough is a highly infectious disease. There is nothing more terrifying to a young Mother than watching her child in the throes of a paroxysm of coughing which is a symptom of this disease. It strikes alarm into the heart of the parents, and one cannot be sure what the result of those attacks might be. Here again I would urge parents and guardians of children who fall victims to this disease to treat them as very highly infectious persons. They should be isolated, and should have the necessary care prescribed

by the family Doctor. No child should be allowed to mix with other children until the Doctor says that the child is free from infection.

The problem of immunisation against Whooping Cough is still subject to research by the Medical Research Council. A prophylactic has been prepared which we are advised gives a high degree of immunity. Owing to the demand by parents and guardians for some protection against Whooping Cough, the West Riding County Council adopted a scheme for immunisation against Whooping Cough similar to that in operation for immunisation against Diphtheria. It has become a common practise amongst Doctors to give the child the combined antigen of Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, thus limiting the number of injections required to complete immunisation against both diseases. We have been advised not to adopt this procedure at the moment, but rather to immunise against each disease separately. This scheme came into operation early in 1952 and Whooping Cough immunisation is offered to children whose parents specifically ask for it. It involves three injections at monthly intervals, and it is interesting to report that once the course of treatment has started, seldom, if ever, are there any defaulters for subsequent injections. It is too early yet to draw any conclusions from the immunisations that have been done, but no doubt as time passes the picture of whether or not immunity has been acquired will become clearer.

Poliomyelitis. It is gratifying to report that there were no cases of Poliomyelitis in the district during the year. We have now been free from this infection for three successive years, and we hope that this happy state of affairs will continue.

Pneumonia. During the year 42 cases of Pneumonia were notified, a slight increase over the figures for the previous year. The disease was the acute primary type, and nearly 55% of the cases occurred in the adult group from 25 upwards. The next largest number of cases occurred in infants under 1 year. The age group with the highest number of deaths was the "65 and over."

The Pneumonia attack rate for Hoyland is very much higher than that for the rest of the country, at 2.67 against 0.72 for England and Wales. The majority of the cases occurred in the first and last quarters, with 16 and 12 respectively.

Tuberculosis. During the year 15 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 10 of which were Pulmonary and 5 Non-Pulmonary, and the following table shows the age and sex distribution of those cases.

Tuberculosis.
New Cases notified during 1952.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 — 5 years	1	...	2	...
5 — 15 years ... ..	...	...	1	...
15 — 25 years ... ..	...	...	1	...
25 — 35 years	2	...	...	...
35 — 45 years ... ..	...	2	...	1
45 — 65 years	4	...	...	...
65 years and over ...	1	...	...	...
Totals	8	2	4	1

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Tuberculosis Service would appear to be divided into three sections, one section dealing with the epidemiological aspect, one dealing with the care and after-care, and one dealing with the treatment. These three sections are respectively administered by the District Council, the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board. There is always a danger of overlap, or omission to carry out some procedure because of this three-part set-up. Happily, in this district there is the closest co-operation between the epidemiological and care and after-care sections on the one hand and with the Regional Hospital Board on the other. After all, I am the Divisional Medical Officer for the Preventive Medical Services as well as the Medical Officer of Health, and both the former sections are my responsibility. The Regional Hospital Board, through the Chest Physician, arranges treatment and keeps in close touch with me on all occasions.

I am grateful to the Chest Physicians for their kindly co-operation and help. I am also grateful to you as a Council for your help whenever I have asked for it in dealing with the housing of Tubercular cases. The most important thing the District Councils can do in the fight against Tuberculosis is to make sure that they are adequately housing the Tubercular patient. You have always been sympathetic in the consideration of any case brought to your notice, and I am happy to record my thanks.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

During a period of approximately three weeks, from the 17th November to the 4th December, 1952, the Mass Radiography Unit visited Hoyland and carried out a survey. The Unit was established in the Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland. The following table indicates the number of persons who were X-rayed, and the various sections of the population dealt with. The Schoolchildren referred to in this survey were Schoolchildren from part of Public Health Division 22, and part of Public Health Division 25.

Attendances	35 mm FILMS		
	Male	Female	Total
Public Sessions	1,233	870	2,103
School Children from Division 22 ...	256	243	499
School Children from Division 25 ...	286	257	543
Teachers	10	12	22
National Assistance Board ...	13	—	13
Ruddock & Meighan Ltd.	63	—	63
	<hr/> 1,861	<hr/> 1,382	<hr/> 3,243

At the public sessions, the majority of cases dealt with were people employed in the Mines. Of the total number of those X-rayed at public sessions, 238 were recalled for a large film examination, and of those, 40 (33 male and 7 female) were further recalled for a Clinical examination.

Of the Schoolchildren surveyed, 28 were recalled for a larger film to be obtained, but it was found unnecessary to recall any for a Clinical examination.

Of those employed by the National Assistance Board, one was recalled for a large film, which was, apparently, quite satisfactory. Messrs. Ruddock & Meighan Limited had seven of their personnel recalled for a large film, but none was required to appear for Clinical examination.

It is difficult to give a clear-cut result of such a survey. Information obtained at such surveys is a confidential matter between the patient and the patient's own Doctor. The Director of the Mass Radiography Unit cannot give final details of persons found to be suffering from some pathological condition, since he does not always obtain the final diagnoses from the Chest Physician, or whichever Consultant they may have been referred to in the beginning. It can be said, however, that of the cases examined at Hoyland, there were 25 (21 male and 4 female) suspected cases of Tuberculosis, all being referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation; 26 cases (20 male and 6 female) were referred by the Director of the Unit to their own Doctor for further observation, and 59 suspected cases of Pneumoconiosis were referred to their own Doctor for further investigation. It was also established that of the suspected cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinic, ten have had Pneumoconiosis added to their suspected Tuberculosis.

I am sorry that I cannot give a percentage of the number of people in Hoyland who took advantage of the visit of this Unit, since at the survey residents outside the area of Hoyland Nether were amongst those who attended for X-ray examination. I do know of two cases of early Tuberculosis discovered during this survey who were put under a line of treatment immediately, and there are very good prospects of an early complete cure of the disease.

As I mentioned above, I cannot give any more details about the number of cases finally established as suffering from Tuberculosis and/or Pneumoconiosis, since we do not get the final figures. The great point is, of course, that these cases were discovered and treatment has been started, and I venture to suggest that had not the Mass Radiography Unit been carrying out this survey, it is highly improbable that those persons would have been discovered so early in the course of the disease.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

There was no occasion to use the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the Amendment Act of 1951 during the period under review.

FOOD POISONING.

There was no Food Poisoning case notified during the year. This is very satisfactory, if one were certain that it were a factual state of affairs. Many people consider that Food Poisoning means the distress suffered when an explosive outbreak occurs and many people suffer the symptoms of acute gastro-intestinal irritation. When such an outbreak occurs it becomes the subject of much comment and local discussion, and on those occasions the members of the Health Department are very much in the public eye with regard to the control of the outbreak. It must be remembered that Food Poisoning may occur in single cases, and the person who suffers from acute gastro-intestinal irritation may be as surely suffering from Food Poisoning as one of the many in an explosive outbreak, and that individual is quite capable of transmitting the infection to other people through careless hygiene. It would be much better, therefore, if all cases of suspected Food Poisoning were brought to our notice, so that epidemiological investigation could be instituted without delay.

Much propaganda has been used in recent years, and is still being used, to encourage people to be clean in their habits, particularly if they are handling or preparing food. I think there has been a vast improvement in this matter of cleanliness in food handling, but there is still a hard core of resistance to all appeals. We are continuing to do everything we can in this district to maintain this good record of freedom from food infections, and your staff in the Health Department are taking every opportunity to discuss with food handlers the problem in general.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

I am sure everyone is interested in matters of health as well as in disease. There is no doubt that the curative side of medicine is having the limelight at the present moment. New surgical techniques, the anti-biotics and chemo-therapeutic agents have all caught the imagination of the laymen as well as the medico. It seems then that the Preventive Medicine Practitioner is having a hard struggle to get a hearing, and to get any kind of attention paid to what he is doing. Yet there is no doubt that education in health matters is of supreme importance for the welfare of the people. Much of the illness and distress suffered by the people at large is preventable, and it is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to do what he can to educate the people of his district in matters of health. I have had the privilege of talking at Clinics, at Schools, and I have been encouraged by the real interest shown in the structure of the body, how it works, and the conditions that may arise from unhealthy living. I and my staff would welcome any opportunity to discuss health education with any interested group or groups of persons.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. All cases of Infectious Disease requiring hospital treatment are dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board. Cases are usually admitted to Wath Wood Hospital, but also may be admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, or Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.

GENERAL HOSPITALS. As in previous years, the Sheffield and Barnsley Hospitals are available to patients from the area.

Laboratory Services. The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield, Barnsley and Sheffield are available for examinations and the staff are always happy to collaborate on any epidemiological matters which may arise.

Ambulance Facilities. The district is covered by the service operated from the Depot in Hoyland under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer.

Tuberculosis. The district is served by the Chest Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley.

Mortuary. Accommodation is available at the Sanitary Depot, West Street, Hoyland, and serves the whole area.

Clinics. Below are tables showing the various clinics held within the Hoyland Nether District, and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1952.

Child Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. J. Allott: Miss M. F. Senior. Miss M. E. Baddiley.	Tuesday p.m.	Number who attended for first time during 1952	Children up to 5 years
		142	2826
HOYLAND COMMON. Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw: Miss D. Rimmer.	Thursday p.m.	86	2209

Ante-Natal and Other Clinics.

Name and Address of Clinic Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw: Miss M. F. Senior. Miss M. E. Baddiley.	Monday p.m.	470
HOYLAND COMMON. Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw: Miss D. Rimmer.	Wednesday p.m.	291

We have Minor Ailment Clinics, School Clinics; and occasionally Ophthalmic Clinics, when the Eye Specialist visits to examine the children, are also held at the same premises in which the above Clinics are held.

Health Visiting.

	HEALTH VISITOR	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Hoyland Common, Hoyland	Miss D. Rimmer	6, Kirk Balk, Hoyland	Hoyland 3179
Elsecar, Platts Common	Miss M. F. Senior	24, St. Andrew's Cres., Hoyland	
„	Miss M. E. Baddiley	148, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield 38438

The Health Visitor is a very important member of the staff of any Health Department. There are still some who consider that a Health Visitor should be a person trained in social medicine with a minimum of Nursing experience, and that she should concentrate solely on the social aspect of her work. Others, on the other hand, consider that the Health Visitor should be in essence a trained Nurse with that amount of social medicine knowledge which she could obtain with the minimum amount of training and the vast experience of working in the field. Irrespective of what opinions are held about her status, the Health Visitor is essentially the link between the person in the home and the General Practitioner. She is also the link between the home and the Medical Officer of Health, the Hospital and Medical Officer of Health — in short, a unifying factor of all the three sections of the service. The Health Visitor ought to be the confidant of the people in their homes; the person to whom the young Mother may appeal for help and guidance in dealing with the young baby, and the person to whom the ordinary sick at home should appeal for advice with family difficulties consequent upon that illness. To the aged she should be a welcome friend and support.

The three Health Visitors working in your district have proved themselves to be a highly efficient team of medico social workers. The people of Hoyland seem to have taken them to their hearts. During the year these ladies made approximately 5,000 visits in connection with their duties.

Midwifery Service.

	MIDWIFE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Hoyland, Elsecar, Platts Common	Mrs. H. A. Knowles	'Shenstone,' Woodhouse Road, Hoyland	Hoyland 2249
Hoyland, Hoyland Common	Miss N. Walker	8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar	Hoyland 3104

During the year these Midwives attended 104 confinements as Midwives and 17 in the capacity of Maternity Nurses. Each of them is mobile and is qualified to use, and possesses, a Gas and Air Machine for the provision of analgesia in child birth.

Home Nursing.

Home Nursing is carried out in the Hoyland District by the undermentioned County Home Nurses.

	HOME NURSE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Hoyland Nether	Mrs. M. Bramley	16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland	Hoyland 2181
Hoyland Common	Miss A. I. Middleton	17, South Road, High Green	High Green 25

Over and above there is a private Nursing Association which provides a Nurse who operates principally in the Hoyland Common district. I can only deal with the official County Service, and any statistics which I may give are exclusively to that Service. During the year a total number of 7,035 visits were made by these Home Nurses, and despite illness and accident which befell one or other of them, it is very satisfactory to note that they, together with the relief Nurse, managed to cover the amount of work they did.

Domestic Help Service.

During the year this service has again provided much needed help in homes where sickness has made it difficult for the home to be run smoothly and free from anxiety so far as the ordinary day to day home duties were concerned. I consider that this service is the one where the most positive practical help can be given to people who need it. In Hoyland we have a pool of very able and kindly women who are prepared to give their services as Domestic Helps in these homes. The very fact that on becoming aware of distress in a home one of those women can be called upon at once to come in and take charge means a great deal to those who are distressed. The demand in Hoyland for this service has been as great as ever, and I have always been able to provide a service of some kind when asked to do so.

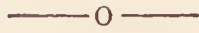
It must be understood, however, that the number of hours that a Home Help may work varies according to the amount of work there is within the Division, and the fact that our establishment of Home Helps in the Division has got a limit. Nevertheless, as the figures below indicate, much has been done.

During the year 22 Domestic Helps were employed, and they attended a total of 91 cases — 32 having carried forward from the previous year, and the other 59 being new cases. The cases attended by these Home Helps were roughly as follows, and the total number of hours worked was 12,751.

CASES ATTENDED :

Aged ill	...	...	...	46
Maternity	...	...	...	19
Care of children	...	...	...	5
Illness	...	...	...	12
Aged Infirm	...	...	...	9

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.



Water Supply.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent Authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome. Each house has water laid on to the sink.

The following information of the water supply to Hoyland has been given by the Manager of the Dearne Valley Water Board.

The water sources for Hoyland were not changed during 1952, and remained as a blended mixture of water as obtained from Sheffield Corporation upland sources with water obtained from the Everill Gate Well at Broomhill.

The hardness of the water has varied between Elsecar and the remainder of Hoyland Nether, because of alterations to the pipe lines at Roebuck in preparation for the proposed Jump Farm Housing Scheme, etc.

The Water Mains were extended as required for housing scheme purposes and additional services have been provided by property owners as required.

Rainfall and Temperatures for 1952.

Month		Rainfall	Temperatures	
			Maximum	Minimum
January	...	2·26 inches	68 degrees	24 degrees
February	...	·51 „	50 „	28 „
March	...	1·32 „	58 „	28 „
April	...	1·52 „	72 „	32 „
May	...	1·49 „	84 „	46 „
June	...	1·09 „	82 „	48 „
July	...	1·32 „	80 „	52 „
August	...	1·32 „	80 „	52 „
September	...	1·64 „	74 „	42 „
October	...	3·51 „	64 „	34 „
November	...	1·44 „	56 „	24 „
December	...	1·42 „	48 „	28 „

Temperatures taken in the shade with a Fahrenheit Thermometer
at Elsecar Sewage Works 170 feet above sea level.

Readings taken at 9 a.m. each day for the previous 24 hours.

Hottest Day, 1951 ... 5th September ... 82 degrees.

Hottest Days, 1952 ... 18th and 19th May ... 84 degrees.

Coldest days, 1951 ... 13th and 14th February ... 24 degrees.

Coldest days, 1952 ... 27th Jan. and 26th Nov. ... 24 degrees.

Greatest rainfall for one month, 1951 ... 5·44 inches ... November.

Greatest rainfall for one month, 1952 ... 3·51 inches ... October.

Total rainfall, 1951 ... 28·51 inches.

Total rainfall, 1952 ... 18·84 inches.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

There have been no major extensions on the system throughout the area but it has been necessary to relay a portion of sewer along the bottom of Vernon Street which had become completely choked by the ingrowth of tree roots.

Generally speaking, the whole of our sewage system is working satisfactorily and we have found it possible to clear the major stoppages which have occurred by rodding. A section of the sewer along Milner Street has been causing a little trouble and may need attention in the near future.

During the year, 297 choked drains and 13 main sewer stoppages have been cleared.

The Shortwood and Elsecar Works are continuing to give a good effluent and only upon one occasion has the Rivers Board Inspector drawn our attention to an unsatisfactory effluent at the Shortwood Works. This was occasioned by people trespassing and opening up the valves and giving a through flow to the stream. It was, of course, immediately remedied.

At the Elsecar Works a large proportion of the filter bed walls which were affected by subsidence have been taken out and rebuilt. This work will continue during the next year. The machinery generally is in good condition but allowance is being made for the overhaul of the electrical equipment during the coming year and the fitting of a new sprinkler column to a filter on the large beds.

The Hoyland Common Pumping Station is in a satisfactory condition.

The Department continues to empty at regular intervals the cesspools within the Township.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour, the staff consisting of one foreman, three motor drivers, nine loaders and one salvage worker. The destructor and tips are controlled by the foremen.

No change was made in the transport of the department during the year and at the 31st March, 1953, it was as follows:—

No. 2 Motor — Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 5 Motor — Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 6 Motor — Morris, 7 cubic yards all steel body.

Collection.

Table II shows the number of receptacles emptied and loads removed, together with their estimated weight.

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings which are carried out in winter and summer, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week in each period being weighed.

Dustbins were emptied on the average of 43 times, pails 52 times and privies 10 times during the year.

Disposal.

Table III shows the place of disposal of the 7,543 tons of refuse collected.

Above 94% of the refuse is now being tipped at Milton Tip, in accordance with Ministry of Health requirements.

Costing.

Table IV gives details of the expenditure in connection with the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year ending 31st March, 1953, and Table V summarises these costs, giving the cost per ton of refuse collected both inclusive and exclusive of general administrative, depreciation and loan charges.

Closet Accommodation.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of Sanitary Conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year :—

Type.	No.
Water Closets	5,240
Waste Water Closets	5
Privies	5
Pail Closets	22
Total ...	<hr/> 5,272

During the year, 11 Waste Water Closets, 2 Privy Middens and 8 Pail Closets were converted into Fresh Water Closets.

Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, empowers local authorities to require that buildings shall have sufficient closet accommodation.

It is the Council's view that sufficient closet accommodation is at least one Water Closet for each house.

Action under the above-mentioned section of the Public Health Act was taken in connection with houses having a reasonable expectation of life and 51 additional Water Closets were provided during the year.

Public Cleansing Service.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1953.

Table I shows the number of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE I.
Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ..	4	...	1,553	1,557
Hoyland Common	...	1	1,264	1,265
St. Peter's ...	1	...	1,038	1,039
Elsecar ... ..	...	21	1,264	1,285
Totals ...	5	22	5,119	5,146

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 75.

Provision and Maintenance of Dustbins.

The provision and maintenance of dustbins scheme was continued and has operated efficiently during the year.

Dustbins issued during the year for all purposes numbered 403. Of this number, 190 were issued to Council Houses, 209 to privately owned properties and 4 for trade refuse purposes.

The total cost of the bins amounted to £614 17s. 6d. I am pleased to report that the restriction preventing dustbins from being galvanised was lifted during the year.

TABLE II.*Summary of Work Done.*

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	221,755	2,855	7,042	1	0
Privy Middens	49	5	12	10	0
Pails	1,204	32	80	10	0
Total	223,008	2,892	7,135	1	0
Trade Refuse ...	6,437	583	408	2	0
Grand Total ...	229,445	3,475	7,543	3	0

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 24·79 cwts. The following statement shows the comparative figure for the past five years.

1948	...	23·60 cwts.
1949	...	28·33 „
1950	...	26·04 „
1951	...	25·13 „
1952	...	24·79 „

Refuse is disposed of by incineration and by tipping at Milton tip. The tipping is entirely controlled, whilst the incinerator has dealt adequately with trade refuse, fish offal, etc.

TABLE III.
Public Cleansing Service — Place of Disposal.

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL			
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping	
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
REFUSE DESTRUCTOR :—		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.
Trade Refuse	583	408 2 0	—	—
TIPS :—House Refuse :—				
Milton Tip	—	—	2892	7135 1 0
TOTALS	583	408 2 0	2892	7135 1 0
PERCENTAGE—1951/52		3·53%		96·47%
PERCENTAGE—1952/53		5·41%		94·59%

TABLE IV. **Public Cleansing Service.**
Details of Expenditure, Year ending 31st March, 1953.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	3280 6 8		
2	Superannuation	72 14 4		
3	National Insurance	105 15 1		
4	Tools and Implements	3 15 0		
5	Transport Charges	2466 3 1		
6	Miscellaneous	69 9 5		
7	Proportion of General Charges	91 16 10		6090 0 5
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	41 15 2		
9	Superannuation	1 19 1		
10	National Insurance	1 2 7		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	—		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	7 6		
13	Repairs to Plant	—		
14	Tools and Implements	9 16 0		
15	Loan Charges	64 14 0		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	1 2 7	120 16 11	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	317 1 11		
19	Superannuation	13 0 7		
20	National Insurance	7 19 5		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	5 0 0		
22	Tools and Implements	—		
23	Transport Charges	—		
24	Miscellaneous	64 5 0		
25	Proportion of General Charges	8 17 4	416 4 3	
	Salvage.			
26	Wages	791 19 5		
27	Superannuation	9 1 10		
28	National Insurance	13 18 5		
29	Maintenance	6 2 3		
30	Transport Charges	—		
31	Miscellaneous	17 16 6		
32	Proportion of General Charges	21 18 5	860 16 10	1397 18 0
Gross Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage				£7487 18 5
Less Gross Income—Collection, Disposal and Salvage				1092 10 0
Net Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage ..				£6395 8 5

TABLE V.

Public Cleansing Service.

Annual Costing Statement.

ITEM	HOUSE & TRADE REFUSE	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL		
		Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	INCINERATION		TIPPING
				Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	5682 14 9	6090 0 5	55 0 4	120 16 11	386 6 5
2	Gross Income ..	36 13 4	36 13 4	18 6 8	18 6 8	—
3	Net Cost	5646 1 5	6053 7 1	36 13 8	102 10 3	386 6 5
4	Net Cost per Ton..	15 0	16 0	1	3	1 0
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	359 12 5	385 11 3	2 6 8	6 10 7	24 12 1
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	1062 17 9	1139 11 3	6 18 0	19 5 11	72 14 6
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	26 · 26d.	28 · 15d.	0 · 17d.	0 · 48d.	1 · 79d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £	8 · 42%	9 · 02%	0 · 05%	0 · 15%	0 · 57%

Estimated Population	15,680
Number of Houses or Premises	5,312
Rateable Value of District	£57,547
Product of 1d. Rate	£215
Total Rates in the £	26/-

Year ending 31st March, 1953.

DISPOSAL			SALVAGE		TOTAL COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE	
TIPPING	TOTAL					
Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
416 4 3	441 6 9	537 1 2	838 18 5	860 16 10	6962 19 11	7487 18 5
—	18 6 8	18 6 8	1037 10 0	1037 10 0	1082 10 0	1092 10 0
416 4 3	423 0 1	518 14 6	Cr.198 11 7	Cr.176 13 2	5870 9 11	6395 8 5
1 1	1 1	1 4	Cr. 6	Cr. 5	15 7	16 11
26 10 2	26 18 10	33 0 9	Cr.12 12 11	Cr.11 5 0	373 18 3	407 7 0
78 7 0	79 12 6	97 12 11	Cr. 37 7 7	33 5 1	1105 2 8	1203 19 1
1·93d.	1·96d.	2·41d.	Cr. 0·92d.	0·82d.	27·30d.	29·74d.
0·62%	0·62%	0·77%	0·29%	0·26%	8·75%	9·53%

T. C. Q.

Total Tonnage Collected	.. ..	7,543 3 0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum		480 9 0
do. do. day		1 6 3
Average length of haul	.. ..	One Mile

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

As in previous years the collection of Salvage has remained an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service.

During the year the Salvage Bonus Incentive Scheme has worked satisfactorily.

The amount of Waste Paper collected was increased by 20 tons. Unfortunately the price of Waste Paper was considerably reduced, so that although 20 tons more paper was collected than in 1951 — 52, the income from the sale of Waste Paper fell by £666.

However, after allowing for Wages, Salvage Bonus, Materials, Insurance, etc., a profit of £176 14s. 10d. was made from this service, and when it was realised that if these waste materials were not collected as salvage and sold they would still have to be collected and disposed of as rubbish, this small profit appears in a better light.

Salvage Statistics.

Year ended 31st March, 1953.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	119	1	—	—	1016	15	9
Ferrous Metals ...	1	10	—	21	4	10	10
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	—	1	1	22	4	6	7
Rags, etc.	—	15	1	7	11	16	10
Shoppersy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	121	7	3	22	£1037	10	0

Total Salvage Sold.

May 1940 to March 1953.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	987	8	1	—	7397	18	7
Ferrous Metals ...	124	9	—	21	207	0	7½
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	2	7	3	19	70	1	5
Rubber	7	4	2	—	15	19	3
Rags	30	12	2	19	308	17	1
Bones	10	3	—	3	41	17	10½
Glass	3	12	—	—	14	0	1
Shoppersy	3	0	5	6	47	14	0
	1168	18	3	12	£8103	8	11

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

During the year the following visits were made for the abatement of nuisances and for the supervision of work in progress :—

Housing.				No. of Visits paid
Nature of Inspections				
Housing and Public Health Acts	...	...	...	758
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	222
Miscellaneous Housing	...	...	...	18
Housing Works in Progress...	...	...	...	172
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	45

Meat and Food Inspections.

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	18
Other Premises	..	...	...	...	75
Butchers...	...	...	...	...	28
Fishmongers and Poulterers...	...	...	...	...	24
Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	63
Greengrocers and Fruiterers...	...	...	...	...	29
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	47
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	16
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	72
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	45
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	26
Food Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	48
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	8
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	28
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	15
Hawkers...	...	...	...	...	15

Infectious Disease.

Inquiries and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	54
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6

General Sanitation.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	36
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	343
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	18
Factories...	...	...	...	...	63
Workshops	...	...	...	...	41
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	19
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	22
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	394
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	49
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	59
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	48
Interviews	...	...	...	...	325
Salvage	...	...	...	...	54
Schools	...	...	...	...	28
Shops	...	...	...	...	23
Total No. of Inspections					3,359

Table VI shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE VI.
Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/51	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out-standing 31/12/52
Informal ...	24	188	201	9	11
Statutory ...	6	38	42	—	1
Total ...	30	226	243	9	12

During the year, 388 complaints were reported as follows :—

Nature of Complaint					No. received
Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	31
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	140
Choked Street Gully	...	...	...	...	6
Choked Sewer	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Sinks	...	...	...	...	2
Burst Water Pipes...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	1
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	40
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	23
Defective W.C. Apartment	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. Pedestal	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Inspection Chamber	...	...	...	...	1
Water in Cellar	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	126
					<hr/> 388

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year leaflets supplied by the Central Council for Health Education have been made available to the public.

The leaflets are informative and interesting, dealing with a wide range of subjects from Clean Food to Influenza.

As in previous years, the Chief Sanitary Inspector at the request of the Headmistress of the Kirk Balk Modern Secondary School (Girls) attended the School and addressed the Senior Girls on the subject of Environmental Hygiene. The address was very well received and the interest of the Scholars was reflected in the many and varied questions that were put to the speaker.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

HOUSING.

During the year 1952 a total of 176 houses were inspected for housing defects, 758 visits being made for this purpose.

The repair and maintenance of dwelling-houses continued to receive the close attention of the department during the year.

In addition to preparing a considerable amount of specifications and schedules of repairs and supervising the work, representations were made to the Council in connection with 14 houses which were considered to be not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense.

Fourteen houses were demolished during the year and 5 houses were closed.

Work was carried out at ten private houses, the owners having defaulted against Statutory Notices served by the Council.

The Drive to see that each house is provided with a separate Water Closet was continued and 51 additional Water Closets were installed.

During the year, 98 Council Houses and 17 privately built houses were erected and tenanted.

Building still continues on the Council's Greenfield Housing Site, which will be completed during the year.

Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of land at Old Jump Farm, Hoyland, and Cobcar Lane, Elsecar, for building purposes.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year under review, this matter has received a considerable amount of attention. The following properties were dealt with during the year:—

INFESTATIONS.

Type of House	Crickets	Bugs	Rats & Mice	Cock-roaches	Ear-wigs	Ants	Miscellaneous
Council Houses ...	1	5	14	38	11	2	1
Other Houses ...	—	18	40	88	—	—	4

The preparation used for the eradication of bed bugs has again been D.D.T. Liquid.

The practice of making free issues of D.D.T. Liquid, D.D.T. Powder and Gammexane Dust has been continued with good results.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

The good progress made in previous years in the operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, has continued. Only bottled designated milk is now sold within the district.

All the vehicles are covered and the roundsmen wear washable smocks or overalls.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

During the year 8 samples of milk were taken. All 8 were satisfactory.

One supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk, two to retail Pasteurised milk and one Sterilised milk in the area were granted.

Ice Cream.

During the year 13 samples of Ice Cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

11 classified as Grade 1				
1	„	„	„	2
1	„	„	„	3

Meat and Other Foods.

The carcasses of 75 pigs were inspected during the year, the pigs being killed for the owners' personal use by licensed slaughtermen. The following items were condemned:—

TUBERCULOSIS. 2 pigs' heads.
1 pig's mesentery.
1 pig's pluck.

CIRRHOSIS. 1 pig's liver.

PNEUMONIA. 4 pigs' lungs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known) ...					
Number Inspected ...					75
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcases condemned ...					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..					4
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...					5.33
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned ...					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...					3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...					4.00

Items of other foodstuff found unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

Tinned Foodstuffs.				No. of Cans or Jars
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	76
Pears	...	...	...	34
Baked Beans	...	...	...	37
Lobster	...	...	...	10
Jam	...	...	...	16
Milk	...	...	...	43
Sardines	...	...	...	3
Tomatoes	...	...	...	912
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	6
Salmon	...	...	...	4
Grapefruit	...	...	...	1
Peas	...	...	...	29
Apples...	...	...	...	47
Tomato Paste	...	...	...	32
Cherries	...	...	...	46
Soup	...	...	...	6
Tongue	...	...	...	3
Oranges	...	...	...	19
Crab	...	...	...	1
Plums...	...	...	...	20
Raspberries	...	...	...	3
Apricots	...	...	...	2
Strawberries	...	...	...	7
Pineapple	...	...	...	25
Peaches	...	...	...	29
Gooseberries	...	...	...	1
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	6
Fish Paste	...	...	...	19
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	16
Peas	...	...	...	24
Damsons	...	...	...	4
Black Currants	...	...	...	4
Carrots	...	...	...	4
Grapes	...	...	...	8
Greengages	...	...	...	2
Dates	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 1,504

Other Foodstuffs.

Cheese...	...	...	...	26 lbs.
Ham ...	...	...	...	46 „
Butter...	...	...	...	15 „

Clean Food Campaign.

The Council's Clean Food Campaign has progressed steadily if unspectacularly during the year. Mention is made under other headings of different aspects of the Campaign. The adoptive sections of the West Riding (General Powers) Act relating to the registration of Hawkers of food and their premises was brought into operation during the year and is another step forward in the Campaign for Clean Food.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken by the local District Council Sanitary Inspector and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

During the year, 36 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme, and the results of the analyses are shown in Table VII.

With respect to Samples Nos. 869, 870, 875 and 886, the Analyst reported that "Whilst the Solids not Fat fall below the presumptive limit of 8·5% the Freezing Point indicated that water had not been added".

Sample No. 881 was reported by the Analysts as containing only 86% of the minimum amount of fat required. The Producer was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

TABLE VII.**Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

No. of Sample	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Preservative
861	12.52	3.87	8.65	Nil
862	12.52	3.93	8.59	..
863	12.64	4.08	8.56	..
864	12.60	3.98	8.62	..
865	12.28	3.57	8.71	..
866	12.16	3.58	8.58	..
867	11.94	3.39	8.55	..
868	11.76	3.22	8.54	..
869	12.06	3.59	8.47	..
870	11.70	3.23	8.47	..
871	12.14	3.64	8.50	..
872	12.22	3.64	8.58	..
873	12.50	3.73	8.77	..
874	12.30	3.59	8.71	..
875	12.18	3.73	8.45	..
876	13.14	4.19	8.95	..
877	12.16	3.32	8.84	..
878	12.14	3.38	8.76	..
879	11.88	3.28	8.60	..
880	11.88	3.28	8.60	..
881	10.96	2.58	8.38	..
882	12.04	3.35	8.69	..
883	12.16	3.52	8.64	..
884	12.12	3.52	8.60	..
885	12.74	4.20	8.54	..
886	11.62	3.40	8.22	..
887	12.82	4.04	8.78	..
888	12.64	3.88	8.76	..
889	12.22	3.52	8.70	..
890	12.50	3.79	8.71	..
891	12.54	3.83	8.71	..
892	12.46	3.78	8.68	..
893	12.94	4.25	8.69	..
894	11.56	3.05	8.51	..
895	11.74	3.10	8.64	..
896	12.38	3.60	8.78	..
Average	11.98	3.32	8.63	..

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year there were 40 complaints of infestation by rats and mice. The mice were quickly and easily disposed of. In the cases of rat infestations pre-baiting and poisoning on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Food was carried out.

The Council's Sewage Works and Salvage Depot were treated on two and six occasions respectively.

Three Schools were reported to have infestations of mice in the School Canteens. These complaints were dealt with promptly and with 100% success in each case.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The Caravan Site at Upper Hoyland licensed by the Council under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, has undoubtedly proved to be a success, so much so that an additional plot of land adjacent to the site was also licensed.

The site now holds 17 Caravans of the Modern Trailer type. Two additional Water Closets were installed during the year.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 - 1938.

Twenty-three visits were made during the year under the above Acts. Two cases were found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and these were dealt with by informal action.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 44 Factories and Workshops registered in the district and 104 inspections have been carried out during the year.

Two privy middens have been converted to water closets and artificial lighting installed in two water closet apartments.

Two additional water closets and one urinal were provided.

Five gas geysers for the provision of hot water and six additional lavatory wash basins were installed.

One case of uncleanness was met with and remedied.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year 41 plans were passed as follows :—

16 Garages.

7 Bungalows.

5 Houses.

10 Additions to Houses.

2 Alterations to Public Houses.

1 Bakehouse.

